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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

*ANNUAL
REPORT*

on the state of the PUBLIC HEALTH of

AUDENSHAW

1937



by

W. P. T. DANIEL, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

H. M. DOXEY, M.S.I.A., A.R. San. Inst.



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HEALTH & SANITARY COMMITTEE

1937

Councillor W. BARNES (Chairman).

- „ F. T. BROWN
- „ A. V. M. DEANE
- „ M. EASTWOOD
- „ W. HAMER
- „ A. HEWITT, J.P.
- „ E. C. HEWITT
- „ R. NEWTON
- „ R. PARKER, A.C.A.
- „ A. H. ROTHWELL
- „ A. SMITH
- „ J. TRAVIS

AUDENSHAW

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Area of District, in acres	...	...	...	...	...	1241
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	8460
„ (Estimated, 1937)	...	...	...	...	...	11,460
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£66,274
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£258
Number of Births, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	158
Birth Rate, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	13.7
Number of Deaths, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	113
Death Rate, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	9.8
Number of Deaths under one year of age, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infant Mortality, 1937	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2207
„ „ „ (December, 1937)	...	...	...	...	...	3768
Average number of person per room (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	0.81
Average rooms per dwelling-house (Census, 1931)...	...	...	...	...	...	4.66

Council Offices,
Ryecroft Hall,
Audenshaw.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee.*

Gentlemen,

During the past year we have been visited by an epidemic of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and a few cases of Measles. This has been in common with, and probably imported from, surrounding districts with which we are contiguous and have constant intercourse, on account of trade and other business, but also with social amenities such as visiting friends, attendance at pictures and other gatherings, as well as through the attendance in our schools of children being somewhat outside the boundaries and belonging to other areas.

During the year we had 35 cases of Diphtheria and 33 cases of Scarlet Fever, and at times when several cases happened simultaneously, we had difficulty in having such removed as soon as we should have liked. This and the overcrowding of some of our houses undoubtedly led to us having more cases than we should have done otherwise. We successfully isolated at home 30 cases.

I must say, however, that the Hyde Infectious Diseases Hospital were most considerate in giving us accommodation whenever possible, though naturally they, in common with other Infectious Diseases Hospitals, even Manchester and Salford, have been full to capacity.

Some time ago a Medical authority advanced a theory that possibly the Bacilli of these diseases were present in earth newly turned over, thinking perhaps that there might be some analogy between them and Tetanus, which is undoubtedly indigenous to the soil. Mr. Doxey and I have tried to trace any connection between the diseases named and fresh turned soil, but so far without result. I think myself that a more probable explanation of the late epidemic is to be found in the filthy dust which has been blown about the country, resulting from the demolition of insanitary dwellings. If we believe in the germ theory at all, we must think that these houses lived in, breathed in, and thus soaked with, emanations of former inhabitants and their diseases contain germs, bacilli and bacteria of all sorts, and it seems extraordinary that in the last ten years up to 1936, we had in our district 30 cases only of infectious diseases altogether. I hope that when our old buildings come to be demolished, some means may be devised

to avoid such distribution of dust.

I introduced the subject of immunisation during the year for Diphtheria, and suggested that a beginning should be made at the Child Welfare Centre and School Clinic, of which we could have had the use for this purpose. The County Medical Officer of Health however proposed another scheme to be carried out free of charge to the Council by the County Officials, and the Council acquiesced. Nothing has been done so far.

I am glad to say that another Clinic for Child Welfare is to be erected in the future, also free of cost to the Council, as also is a new Library—both of great health value to the community. The public will, I feel sure, feel glad at the commendable energy displayed by the Council in the provision of open spaces and playing fields, both for children and adults, and no doubt full advantage will be taken by both of the greatly improved playing fields at Lumb Lane and Shepley Road.

During last year the building of houses by the Council was begun, and at the time of writing 24 are either complete or almost complete, and ready to receive people displaced from insanitary houses. They are well planned and well built, and provide ample and separate food larders, placed away from any contaminating influence, and with also coal storage and the sanitary conveniences placed outside; in my opinion a model of what a house should be.

This is not surprising, because the Chairman of the Housing Committee is a practical builder by profession, and has erected in the district and elsewhere, elegant and varied classes of houses in his private business, and has no doubt given much time and consideration to the Council Housing Scheme.

The mortality rate keeps satisfactory and we lost only one death from infectious disease during the year.

The number of deaths of people over 60 years of age was 67, out of a total of 113 deaths; the low infant mortality rate of 12; and low death rate from acute primary pneumonia, seem to show that the locality is healthy, and also that the resisting power of the population is strong.

No diseases due to occupations have been noted.

My report on the housing conditions has preceded this.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. P. T. DANIEL,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1937

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year was 158, this being 9 more than the previous year. Of these births, 73 were males and 85 females.

The birth rate for 1937 was 13.7 per 1,000 of population, being 0.3 higher than the previous year, 1.3 more than the average of the preceding five years, and 1.2 less than the rate for England and Wales for 1937.

DEATHS.

There were 113 deaths during the year, of which 69 were males and 44 females.

The death rate for the year was 9.8 per 1,000 of population, being a decrease of 2.6 on that for 1936, 0.3 less than the average of the preceding five years, and 2.6 less than the rate for England and Wales for 1937.

INFANT MORTALITY.

During the year 2 children died under the age of one year, giving an Infant Mortality of 12 per 1,000 births. This is a decrease on the rate for 1936 of 28 per 1,000 births, a decrease of 23 on the average for the preceding five years, and 36 less than the rate for England and Wales for 1937.

PHTHISIS.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the respiratory system during 1937 was 0.43 per 1,000 of population. There were 5 deaths of males

TABLES.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 give a comparison of the birth and death rates with previous years, and with the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

Table 4 classifies the deaths under certain heads.

Tables 5 and 6 classify and compare the deaths in certain diseases during the last 10 years.

TABLE No. 1.
VITAL STATISTICS.

Per 1,000 of Estimated Population.

Mean of 5 years	Live Birth rate	Death rate	Tuberculosis of Respira- tory system	Death rate from Cancer	Mater- nal Mortal- ity rate	Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
1932-1936 ...	12.4	11.0	0.51	1.71	3.12	35
Year 1936 ...	13.4	12.4	0.90	1.44	nil	40
Year 1937 ...	13.7	9.8	0.43	1.30	nil	12
Increase or decrease on 5 years' average, 1932-36 in						
Year 1937 ...	+1.3	-1.2	-0.08	-0.41	-3.12	-23
Year 1936 ...	+0.3	-2.6	-0.47	-0.14	-nil	-28

TABLE No. 2.

Comparison of Local Birth and Death Rates with those of
England and Wales.

Year	Popu- lation	Birth Rate		Death Rate	
		Local	England and Wales	Local	England and Wales
1927 ...	8338	14.90	16.70	11.20	12.30
1928 ...	8524	13.90	16.70	10.60	11.70
1929 ...	8580	13.60	16.98	12.70	13.40
1930 ...	8554	13.50	16.30	12.30	11.40
1931 ...	8546	12.90	15.80	13.20	12.30
1932 ...	8806	11.10	15.30	11.30	12.00
1933 ...	9126	12.20	14.40	11.10	12.30
1934 ...	9698	12.20	14.80	9.20	11.80
1935 ...	10,380	13.20	14.70	11.40	11.70
1936 ...	11,060	13.40	14.80	12.40	12.10
Average of 10 years		13.09	15.65	11.54	12.10
1937 ...	11,460	13.7	14.90	9.8	12.40

TABLE No. 3.

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Births Local	Rate of Deaths per 1,000 Births England and Wales
1927	11	88	69
1928	6	50	65
1929	5	42	74
1930	12	103	60
1931	3	27	66
1932	1	10	65
1933	4	35	64
1934	5	42	59
1935	7	50	57
1936	6	40	59
Average of 10 years	6	48.7	62.8
1937	2	12	58

TABLE No. 4.
Causes of Death during 1937.

	Total	Males	Females
Influenza	6	6	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	5	—
General paralysis of the insane, <i>tabes dorsalis</i>	—	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease	15	7	8
Diabetes	3	—	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	6	1	5
Heart disease	27	17	10
Other circulatory diseases	2	0	2
Bronchitis	6	3	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	11	10	1
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—
Peptic ulcer	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	1	1	—
Acute and chronic nephritis	5	1	4
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	2	2	—
Senility	9	7	2
Suicide	1	—	1
Other violence	4	2	2
Aneurysm	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, under 2 years	—	—	—
Appendicitis	1	—	1
Enceph ; lethargica	2	1	1

TABLE No. 5.

Cause of death in certain diseases during ten years.

Disease	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Tuberculosis...	5	11	6	5	5	6	7	10	4	3
Cancer	15	16	19	16	17	16	20	14	11	17
Influenza	6	1	4	1	3	2	4	2	7	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	11	12	10	5	6	8	8	6	9	6
Bronchitis ...	6	8	6	7	4	2	6	5	9	3
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 6.

Phthisis Death Rate.

Year	Rate per 1,000 Deaths
1927	0.11
1928	0.46
1929	0.34
1930	0.93
1931	0.70
1932	0.56
1933	0.32
1934	0.41
1935	0.38
1936	0.90
Average of ten years...	0.51
1937	0.43

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of Audenshaw is essentially industrial, the main industries are Engineering, Felt Hatting, Leather Dressing, Hat Box Making, Mining, etc. A large number of the inhabitants are Railway Employees and Cotton Operatives.

Medical Relief is obtained from the Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary, the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and other Hospitals in the Manchester area.

Magnificent work has been done during the year by the Audenshaw Hospitals Committee in support of the various hospitals.

There is no evidence to show that any occupation has any particular influence on the health of the inhabitants.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Council are joint holders of the Smallpox Hospital at Hartshead. No cases were sent during the year.

Other infectious diseases are sent to the Hyde Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, where the Council retains two beds. During the year 18 cases of Scarlet Fever, 20 cases of Diphtheria and 1 case of Erysipelas were removed to this hospital.

There are no hospitals situated within the district, and apart from those above mentioned the following arrangements are working :—

TUBERCULOSIS.—The Tuberculosis Department of the Lancashire County Council arrange for all institutional treatment, and there is a Dispensary in Ashton-under-Lyne.

MATERNITY CASES. There is no special arrangement for this, although cases are accepted at the Lake Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne.

CHILDREN.—Cases are sent to the Children's Hospital in the Manchester area.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.—This is also under the management of the Lancashire County Council, which has a splendid Hospital at Biddulph.

There is no provision in the district for the following: Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate Infants and Homeless Children.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—Infectious cases are removed by the Hyde Borough Ambulance, with the exception of Smallpox patients, who are removed by the Ashton-under-Lyne Ambulance.

Non-infectious cases and accident cases are removed by the Ashton-under-Lyne Ambulance, for which the Council pays a retaining fee of £30 per annum.

MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE,

SCHOOL CLINICS, etc.

Public Health work under this category is carried out by the Lancashire County Council, which has a very well equipped School Clinic and Child Welfare Centre in Denton Road.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health :—

W. P. T. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Part-time officer. Contribution by County Council).

Sanitary Inspector :—

H. M. Doxey, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I. (Part-time officer, also Surveyor. Contribution by County Council.)

Meat Officer :—

A. C. Brocklehurst, M.S.I.A., A.R.San. I. (Part-time officer.)

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

Infectious Cases.—There is no provision for this in the district.

General.—The only general nursing is carried out by the Audenshaw Sick Nursing Association, which is a voluntary body.

MIDWIVES.

There are three registered Midwives in the district, but there is no financial assistance given by this Council for their maintenance.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, & REGULATIONS.

Title of Acts, etc.	Date of Adoption.
The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890	March 5, 1891
The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, Pts. 1, 2 & 3.....	March 5, 1891
The Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, Pt. 4	July 2, 1903
Private Street Works Act, 1892	April 6, 1893
Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889	April 6, 1893

Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1907, Pts. 2, 3 & Sects. 52-66 & 68 of Part 4, with certain variations	Nov. 16, 1903
Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889 (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) ...	July 7, 1910
Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889 (Cerebro Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis)	Feb, 1, 1912
Public Libraries Acts, 1892 & 1893 ...	July 3, 1913
Public Health Act, 1925, Sections 44 and Pts. 2, 3, 4 & 5	April 7, 1927

LOCAL ACT.

Audenshaw Urban District Council Act, 1908, except as repealed and amended by the Public Health Act, 1925	1908
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BYE-LAWS.

Houses Let in Lodgings.....	March, 1931
New Streets and Buildings	April, 1927
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	Dec., 1927
Offensive Trades	March, 1907
Nuisances	March, 1907
Cleansing of Footways, etc.	March, 1907
Common Lodging Houses	March, 1907
Slaughterhouses	March, 1907

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The water supply is obtained from the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Dukinfield (District) Waterworks Joint Committee's reservoirs, which are situated about five or six miles away in the Pennine Range.

No special analysis has been carried out by this Council.

The average consumption is about 26 gallons per head per day, but the average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes is about 21 gallons.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The district is sewered on the combined system, and the sewage is treated chiefly at the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Joint Sewage Board's Works at Bradley Hurst. A small portion of the West Ward is drained into the Manchester system.

The only undrained part of the district is composed of farm buildings.

Drains are tested as required, and the sewers are flushed frequently.

There has been no important extension to the sewerage system during the year.

Pail closets are still in existence, the number being 24, which includes 6 chemical closets. Fifteen of these pail closets are in situations where there is insufficient fall available to the sewer, or where the distance to the sewer exceeds 100 feet.

I would recommend, wherever possible, the conversion of all pail closets to the fresh-water system.

The closet accommodation at present is as follows :—

Pail Closets	24
Fresh-water Closets	2860
Waste-water Closets	1353
Moveable receptacles for Ashes ...	3650
Dry Ashpits	11

SCAVENGING.

The scavenging of roads and streets is carried out by the Highways Department.

The removal of house and trade refuse is carried out by the Health Department, the refuse being tipped on low-lying ground and then soiled over.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

A summary of the work carried out under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officer's Order, 1926, is given in the report of the Sanitary Inspector, attached hereto.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year 4 observations were taken and 2 warnings sent. No statutory notices were served.

The Council is represented on the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee.

PREMISES, &c., CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are no underground sleeping rooms in the area.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are established in the district four offensive trades, viz.: Leather Dressing, Tanning, Fellmongering, and Tripe Boiling.

The one Tripe Boiling was sanctioned on a yearly basis.

OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING ATTENTION.

The Council owns the Cemetery, which was opened in 1905, and is situated on the easterly boundary of the district.

SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the schools is fairly good, and all have a good supply of water.

It was not found necessary to close any of the schools during the year.

HOUSING.

The majority of the houses in the district are of the artisan type, having two rooms up and two down. Most of the new houses having three bedrooms.

The commonest defects found are defective roofs, floors, walls, window-frames and cords, plaster, faulty gutters, rainwater pipes, etc.

General action is taken under the Public Health Acts and the Housing Acts, and a large number of the defects are remedied without resort to legal action.

A number of houses have passages at the rear which are either not paved at all or only partly paved, and I would recommend that the Council take action in regard to these.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR 1937.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

By the Local Authority.....	0
By other bodies and persons	257

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	227
(b) Number of inspections made for purpose	463
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	10
(b) Number of inspections made for purpose	14
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	8

- (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the previous sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 2
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notice :
- Number of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers... ..101
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :
- (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :
1. Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... .. 2
2. Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :
- (a) By Owners... ..2
- Action taken during the year regarding Clearance Areas :
- No. of areas represented...5, comprising 25 houses.
- No. of areas cleared...1, comprising 4 houses
- No. of new houses built to rehouse displaced tenants—
24 being erected.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are eight cowkeepers and 37 purveyors of milk on the register.

Visits are made to these at intervals to see that the standard of cleanliness is maintained, and efforts are constantly being made to improve this standard.

The Council has resolutions affecting the sale of milk, and these are strongly enforced. These resolutions affect the sale of articles which it is not desirable should be sold from milk-shops or vehicles.

All the milk-shops purveying milk other than in bottles are provided with screen and covers to protect the milk from contamination by dust, dirt, etc.

There are four purveyors of "Graded" milk in the area.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following is a copy of the report submitted by the Meat Inspector :—

“ Dear Sir,

“ MEAT INSPECTION, ETC.

“ I beg to submit my Report on work carried out during the year 1937 in connection with my duties as Meat Inspector for the Urban District of Audenshaw.

“ Action taken with regard to meat and other foods, including inspection of slaughter-houses, meat shops, vehicles, and places where food is prepared.

“ Notice of intention to slaughter is sent by butchers to the Meat Inspector, 9, Town Lane, Denton, and all carcasses are examined soon after slaughter.

“ The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, in regard to shops, stores and vehicles is carried out in accordance with the regulations.

“ The following inspections were made :—

Slaughterhouses	85
Butchers' Shops	136

“ Amount of food condemned or surrendered during 1937 :—

Diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat ...205 lbs.

“ Occasional visits have been made to Farms and Piggeries within the district of Audenshaw for the purpose of inspecting live animals, etc., and conditions found, appeared to be satisfactory.

I remain,

Yours obediently,

A. C. BROCKLEHURST,

Meat Inspector.”

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are two licensed slaughter-houses in the area, both, however, are in close proximity to dwelling-houses, and this fact ought to be borne in mind when the licences come up for renewal.

These slaughter-houses are in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are no registered slaughter-houses in the district.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 9 bakehouses on the register, and all are kept in a cleanly condition. Inspections are made from time to time.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES, &c.

The following cases of the principal epidemic disease were notified during the year :—

Scarlet Fever, 33 ; Diphtheria, 35 ; Erysipelas, 7 ;
Ophthalmic Neon. 1.

The number of cases removed to hospital during the year was :—

Scarlet Fever, 18 ; Diphtheria, 20 ; Erysipelas 1

A supply of Diphtheria Anti-toxin is available for use at Chemists' shops in the area, viz. :

Messrs. Collins & Butterworth,
141, Guide Lane, and Messrs. Taylors Ltd, 1, Manchester Rd, Fairfield ; and, in cases of emergency, at the Police Station, Denton Road.

The supply is free of cost by the Council.

Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough are only sent to hospital under urgent circumstances.

There were no vaccinations carried out by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox) Regulations, 1917.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Sections 62 and 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Bedding, clothing, etc., are sent to the steam disinfecter at Ashton-under-Lyne, and rooms are fumigated with Formaldehyde vapour and sprayed with Formaldehyde solution.

There is no special arrangement for the disinfestation of verminous persons.

No cases of Anthrax or Rabies have been reported during the year.

Arrangements have been made with the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester, for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens.

During the year the following specimens were examined—Diphtheria, 115 ; Sputum, 1 ; Typhoid, Fæces, Urine—nil.

No use has been made in this district of the Schick and Dick test in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, and no action has been taken by the Council with the artificial methods of immunization against Diphtheria.

I have to thank the Tuberculosis Officer of the Lancashire County Council for the following report :—

URBAN DISTRICT OF AUDENSHAW

Report of Tuberculosis Officer for the year 1937

“ During the year 1937, 21 notifications of patients suffering from tuberculosis were received. Of these, 17 were notified as suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 4 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and no combined cases.

Of the 17 pulmonary cases, 11 were found to have tubercle bacilli in the sputum, 2 had negative sputum, 3 had no sputum, and in 1 case the sputum was not examined.

“ The 4 non-pulmonary cases are classified as follows :—

Glands	...3	Hip	...0	Spine	...0
Elbow	...0	Genito-urinary	...0	Dactylitis	...0
Meninges	...0	Multiple	...0	Knee	...0
Ribs	...0	Foot	...0	Ankle	...0
Skin	...0	Epididymis	...1	Skin & Glands	...0
Abdomen	...0	Abscesses	...0		

“ 2 of the notified cases died during the year (2 pulmonary).

“ 18 of the cases applied for treatment.

“ Of the patients who applied for treatment, 8 were sent to Sanatoria, 5 to Pulmonary Hospital, 1 to Orthopaedic Hospital. The remaining 4 cases were under Dispensary Supervision only.

“ In addition to the notified cases, a number of patients are sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. During the year, 28 new cases were sent for diagnosis by the doctors, School Medical Officers, etc. The number of re-attendances of old patients at the Dispensary for supervision and arrangements for treatment was 169.

“ Special enquiries are made as to the health of other inmates of the house where there are patients suffering from definite tuberculosis, and 25 of these contacts were examined during the year.

“ In supervision and visiting, special attention is paid to the open cases, *i.e.*, cases where tubercle bacilli are present or have been found in the sputum. On the 1st January, 1937, there were 14 such cases known to be living in the district. On the 31st December, 1937, there were 19 positive cases living. These figures include quiescent and arrested cases.

“ 3 of the positive cases died during the year.

“ 3 positive cases removed from the district during the year.

“ The condition as to isolation of the positive cases was as follows :—

Separate room	17
Separate bed	7
Unable to have separate bed	1

“ 13 of the positive cases were in institution for treatment and isolation at some time during the year.

“ The number of positive cases living at 31st December, 1937, who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1937, was 15 ; the other 4 had either negative or no sputum.

“ Of the 15 cases who had tubercle bacilli in the sputum during 1937, 5 had separate room, 1 had separate bed, 1 was unable to have separate bed, and 8 were in institutions at the end of the year.

“ 1 housing defect was reported during the year. Of these 1 had been remedied by the end of the year.

“ 52 specimens of sputum were examined at the Ashton Laboratory during the year. Of these, 16 were positive and 36 were negative.

“ During the year 1937, 12 cases were discharged from institutions as follows :—

Sanatoria	6
Pulmonary Hospital	4
General Hospital	—
Orthopædic Hospital	2
Non-pulmonary Sanatoria	—
Skin Hospital	—

“ The results on discharge were as follows :—

Quiescent or arrested	4
Improved	4
I.s.q.	1
Worse	—
Dead	3
Diagnosis not Confirmed	—

“ During the year, there were no deaths from tuberculosis where the cases had not been notified previously.

G. FLETCHER,

Consultant Tuberculosis Officer,”

TABLE No. 7.

Notifiable Diseases During the Year 1937.

(Other than Tuberculosis.)

Notable Disease	Total Cases all ages.	Under										65 & over	Total Deaths Cases in H'p'l rem'd to Hosp'l	Hospital deaths
		1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65		
Scarlet Fever	33	1	2	—	—	4	5	4	11	4	2	—	—	18
Diphtheria	35	—	—	—	1	2	3	15	9	1	3	1	—	20
Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—
Erysipelas	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	1
Ophthalmia														
Neonatorum.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	83	2	3	—	1	6	8	19	20	9	10	2	3	39

TABLE No. 8.

Tuberculosis.

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 1	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
1— 5	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
5—10	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
10—15	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
15—20	3	4	1	0		1	0	0	0	
20—25	1	2	2	0		1	0	0	0	
25—35	3	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	
35—45	1	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	
45—55	3	0	0	0		1	1	0	0	
55—65	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	
65 and upwards	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Totals	12	6	4	0		5	1	0	0	
	18		4			6		0		

AUDENSHAW

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
Ryecroft Hall,
Audenshaw.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Audenshaw
Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

As required by the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926,
the summary of the work carried out by me during 1937
is set out in the tabular statement following.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. M. DOXEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

March 1938.

NUISANCES.

Total Nuisances found	504
Total Nuisances abated	491
Statutory Notices served	0
Informal Notices served	90
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Number of defective drains, etc.	39
" " closets	86
" " gullies	33
" " ashpits	236
" housing defects	101
" miscellaneous nuisances	9
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	504
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INSPECTIONS, &c.

Number of visits re cases of Infectious Disease	385
" " to Factories and Workshops	50
" " Bakehouses	34
" " Offensive Trades	17
" " Laundries	4
" " Outworkers	6
" " Dairies, Cowsheds & Milkshops.	121
" " Slaughterhouses	85
" " Drains and others (Miscell.)	972
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	1674
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of houses disinfected	104
" schoolrooms disinfected	28
" articles disinfected	436
" notices sent to schools, etc.	243

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of observations taken	4
" proceedings taken.....	<hr/>
" warnings sent	2

